The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870. NO. 59.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

Continued Advance on Paris by the Crown Prince.

Prussian Scouts Within One Hour's Ride of the City.

The French People Invited to Impede the Progress of the Enemy.

A Battle Reported to Have Taken Place at Rheims on Friday.

Surrender of the Garrison of Vitry.

The Crown Prince of Saxony Repulsed at Verdun.

Expected Capitulation of Bazaine for Lack of Supplies.

A Tide of American Ambulances Moving to the Front from Paris.

Fallout of the Seven Armies of Germany.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—MacMahon's main army is at rest. The Emperor is at Rembouillet, and the Imperial Prince at Chalons.

The Prussians pushed their reconnoissances to 17 as Rheumatic.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

The Constitutionnel says: "The army of the Crown Royal, reinforced by part of the army of Frederick Charles, is marching on Paris, reach the valleys of the Aube and Seine. The reunion must be effected between Troyes and Paris, and be aware of the peril in which they are leaving their main army. MacMahon may of their communications and place them between two fires. To avoid this danger, the Prussians make great efforts. They threw three corps of Bazaine's army overwhelming numbers, Crown Prince, the Duke of Saxony, and the Fourth and Twelfth corps, and the Saxon and Prussian Guards. The fifth army, under General Von Kirchbach, is on the Rhine, and the seventh army, under General Von Zastrow, is at Metz. Three of these armies are in reserve.

LETTER OF NAPOLEON.

[Special Dispatch to The New York Times.]

PARIS, Aug. 27, 10 A.M.—The Prussians have reached Langrey by surrender, but the Emperor's letter refuses.

PARIS, Aug. 27, 10 A.M.—The railway between Chalons and Rheims is cut.

PARIS, Aug. 27, 10 A.M.—Verdun was attacked by the Prussians, 10,000 strong, commanded by the Crown Prince of Saxony. At 6 o'clock, Gen. Guerre, the Governor, in conclusion of a capitulation, made his preparations for the surrender of Bazaine, for want of supplies, is expected.

THE ARMY FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Prussian scouting parties are at Meaux, one hour from Paris.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—*La Presse* says: "The official announcement of, made in the Chambers, that the Prussians are marching on Paris, causes profound astonishment nor fear in the capital. The Parisians receive it with quiet resolution. King William is fatally led in this hazard, in spite of all prudent reasons, which should turn him from it. It is not considered that that obstinate old man has raised a million men, whom he will never take back across the Rhine, it will be easily seen that he feels it necessary to risk a bloody battle at the foot of the towers. There is not one German in all Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, or Baden, who would not scorn and curse the King should he not make a supreme effort to come here and dictate a peace in Paris. How could he return to Germany, in the midst of the desolation of families, the misery and depopulation of city and country? Should he not win a bloody success, his defeat would be complete. This is the decisive moment. Paris is not political than military—which hangs the old King under our walls."

Gratzer de Cassagnac has published the Chamber, at the request of many of the inhabitants of Paris, that all Germans now in Paris and environs to expedite business.

It is proper, in case of siege, that the Minister of War shall leave Paris, so that the military administration of the city shall not in any way be impeded.

Special Dispatch to the New York World.]

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The statement of the Opinion, Nationale that Steinmetz was badly defeated on the 26th, and Frederick Charles on the 24th, is not confirmed.

PRUSSIAN MISERY.

Private telegrams from Berlin say the Prussians have three hundred thousand men along the lines of railway, ready to move across the Rhine to reinforce either of the German armies in case of defeat. Provisions are more than scarce to the front yet, owing to the difficulty of feeding such reserves. The King and Crown Prince advance rapidly as they can.

Immense preparations are made at Paris for defense. Fifteen hundred guns are in position, and provisions are being hastened in to the city. Rumors; but there are loud complaints from the inhabitants because the Crown Prince has been allowed to advance unopposed. There is talk of moving the Government to Lyons.

With the vast army now assembled the Prussians stretched forward, by a series of forced marches, the dense Metzlits drove them back with serious loss. These German movements are regarded as feints.

MOVEMENTS OF BAZAINE.

We have no tidings of Bazaine or MacMahon. It is believed MacMahon is endeavoring to relieve Bazaine at Metz.

There will be heavy fighting pretty soon. Prussia cannot afford a long campaign, while France can.

REJOICINGS AT BERLIN.

To-day there are great rejoicings at Berlin. A public procession, carrying four mitrailleuse, seven imperial eagles, and one hundred guns from the French, passed through the streets. The Queen came out on the balcony of the palace and received the congratulations of the people. The weather is fine, and great excitement prevails.

IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, General Palikao announced that ten thousand Prussians attacked Verdun, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The Prussians must defend the Rhine, or they never cease in collision with the Prussians without committing its position and inducing tremendous loss on the country. I say to the Prussian people: Be calm. To avoid this danger, the Prussians have made great efforts. They threw three corps of Bazaine's army overwhelming numbers, Crown Prince, the Duke of Saxony, and the Fourth and Twelfth corps, and the Saxon and Prussian Guards. The fifth army, under General Von Kirchbach, is on the Rhine, and the seventh army, under General Von Zastrow, is at Metz. Three of these armies are in reserve.

LETTER OF NAPOLEON.

[Special Dispatch to The New York Times.]

The Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1871.

A CONSISTENT CONTRABAND.

THE SOUTHERN.

THE SOUTHWEST.

THE NORTHWEST.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

MISSOURI.

FOREIGN.

THE PARK AND DRIVE.

THE MAGAZINES.

ILLINOIS.

INDIANA.

OHIO.

NEW YORK.

MEXICO.

CANADA.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPAIN.

AUSTRIA.

PRUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

ITALY.

TURKEY.

CHINA.

JAPAN.

MARKETS.

COMMERCIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1870.

THE ELECTION.

ILLINOIS.

INDIANA.

OHIO.

TENNESSEE.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS.

NEBRASKA.

MONEY, LIFE AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

BOOKER, FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY.

Between the Mainads and Bacchans, of Troy.

Stabbing Affray.

Miscellaneous.

THE WATERING-PLACES.

Newport

The Town and the Taverns.

"The Best People."

Cottage Life.

Sketches of Vanderbilt, Belmont, Etc.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWPORT, August 27.

It lacks to be a nice thing to be rung rich and have a summer cottage at Newport. There is refinement in the air, the scenery, the shade, the architecture, the sidewalks, the shops; all are in a wide-awake repose, all harmonies, everything seems to come home to stay and to have stayed long already; nothing is a-privy or fairy; the houses all contain the impression of having of come to stay, and that a drab buff; the gardens and lawns are numerous even to the heart of the place; the sea is as aristocratic as, hardly fit for poor people to be washed in it; the boats and boatmen and flunkeys and horses appear to belong to somebody who was always used to them. In short, there is nothing in Newport out of ensemble but the hotels, and they are doleful looking, fulsed, as if they knew they were purchased at a forced sale of their lodgers. Newport has the proud distinction of having the worst inns as the ostlers, and, I fancy, the worst sustained. The carpets are old-fashioned, and the beds and servants are frowsy; the bed linen is not what it should be; I am told that the only way you can get attendance at the Ocean House is to say lustily at the top of the stage:

"I Hiems for Prussia! A Deo, Napoleon! To-typhet with the Pope!"

At this all the Irish waiters pour up wales to give you a threshing, and you entrap them into an affray.

ENGLISH-APPEARING NEWPORT.

Any traveller who has visited some of the English seaside towns, as Southport, Hastings, or Ryde, will be surprised to find them nearly reproduced in the compact little city and its charming environs. Old walls, ivy-covered, old graveyards in the heart of the place, a quay with boats and yachts, short, circuitous streets winding up hill, tasteful millinery, lace, and fruit shops, and female dress, many dresses, and almost, with the exception of a package containing some-thing, no male costume. The Newport girl differs slightly, and by such English terms as Hackney Stage, Paragraph, Bishop Rock, the Dumplings, Cattle Hill; and many of these abrupt bits of landscape are crowned with old ruins of batteries and windmills, which touch the scene with feudal and military suggestions more in accordance with the old than the new world. Newport has been more "recently made plain than the origin of Newport. All the great natives have the unmixed, open eye, and Saxon poise about some of the most wonderful talking in the world, who will lean back in your chair, when they visit your cottage, and enter you with the music of his sentences. Many of them are expected as lecturers, and the portrait trade has suffered in consequence.

In short, what ails Newport particularly is the abundance of intellect and expression. One does not care to eat a potch with a man who will discuss the bloom of a two hours after you have gone to the dinner. He gives Newport the intellect, New York the money, and Rhode Island manufactures the exhibition. The rest of the country has a drab buff; the gardens and lawns are numerous even to the heart of the place; the sea is as aristocratic as, hardly fit for poor people to be washed in it; the boats and boatmen and flunkeys and horses appear to belong to somebody who was always used to them. In short, there is nothing in Newport out of ensemble but the hotels, and they are doleful looking, fulsed, as if they knew they were purchased at a forced sale of their lodgers. Newport has the proud distinction of having the worst inns as the ostlers, and, I fancy, the worst sustained. The carpets are old-fashioned, and the beds and servants are frowsy; the bed linen is not what it should be; I am told that the only way you can get attendance at the Ocean House is to say lustily at the top of the stage:

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